

COMPLAINT FOR MANDAMUS

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
BRUNSWICK DIVISION**

PATEL, ALPESHKUMAR DHANABHAI PATEL)	
AND)	
PATEL, USHABEN ALPESHKUMAR PATEL)	COMPLAINT FOR A
Plaintiffs,)	WRIT IN THE
)	NATURE OF A
)	MANDAMUS
-against-)	
)	
UR JADDOU, Director for USCIS,)	Case No:
And The United States.)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT FOR MANDAMUS

Comes now Plaintiffs, Alpeshkumar Dhanabhai Patel and Ushaben Alpeshkumar Patel (“Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorney, Bhavya Chaudhary, and plead as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is an individual action for mandamus. It seeks to compel Defendants to grant Plaintiffs their Bona-fide Employment Authorization (“EAD”) based on their pending U-1 Nonimmigrant Visa Status and provide them with the benefits of Employment Authorization holders. Plaintiffs reside in Georgia. Plaintiff, Alpeshkumar Dhanabhai Patel, was a victim of a serious crime on April 19, 2017, in Camp Springs, Maryland. Plaintiff, Alpeshkumar Patel, cooperated with the Prince George’s County Police Department in the investigation of the crime. On November 14, 2022, Plaintiff Alpeshkumar Patel applied for a special nonimmigrant status commonly called the “U Visa.” *Please see Exhibit A*, I-918 Receipt Notice. Plaintiff’s spouse, Ushaben Alpeshkumar Patel, also applied for U-2 nonimmigrant Visa status as a derivative

beneficiary. See **Exhibit B**. I-918A Receipt Notice. Plaintiffs have complied with all statutory and regulatory requirements for this special nonimmigrant status.

2. On June 14, 2021, USCIS published new guidance in the USCIS Policy Manual on Employment Authorization and Deferred Action for Certain U-Visa Petitioners. Due to drastic increase in the volume of U nonimmigrant petitions and a growing backlog awaiting placement on the waiting list or final adjudication, USCIS decided to exercise its discretion under INA §214(p)(6) to conduct bona fide determinations (BFD) and provide EADs and deferred action to noncitizens with pending bona fide petitions who meet certain discretionary standards. See **Exhibit C**, USCIS Policy Guidance.

3. On November 14, 2022, Plaintiffs applied for Bona-fide EADs under the new guidance. Please see **Exhibit D**, I-765 Receipt Notices. Plaintiffs bring this action to obtain an order compelling the immigration agency, U.S. Citizenship, and Immigration Services (“USCIS”), to issue a decision on their EAD applications.

II. JURISDICTION

4. This Court has jurisdiction over the present action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction); 5 U.S.C. §§ 555(b) & 706(1), the Administrative Procedures Act; 8 U.S.C. §1329, Immigration & Naturalization Act (“INA”), and 28 U.S.C. § 1361, regarding an action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty.

III. VENUE

5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e), as amended, provides that in a civil action in which each defendant is an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof acting in his official capacity or under color of legal authority, or is an agency of the United States, the action

may be brought in any judicial district in which a defendant in the action resides. Plaintiff is a resident of the Southern District of Georgia, and Defendants, being sued in their official capacity, are agents of the United States. Director of USCIS and the United States Attorney.

IV. PARTIES

6. Plaintiffs are natives and citizens of India. Plaintiff Alpeshkumar Patel was a victim of a serious crime. He fully cooperated with the Prince George's County Police Department, Maryland law enforcement, and has sought nonimmigrant status under INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i), commonly called the U Visa program. Plaintiff's spouse, Ushaben Patel, also sought nonimmigrant status as the derivative beneficiary under INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(ii). Plaintiffs presently reside in the United States in Hazlehurst, Georgia, in Jeff Davis County.

7. Defendant Ur Jaddou is the duly appointed acting director for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, a component of DHS. In that capacity, she has direct authority over all USCIS policies, procedures, and practices relating to the processing and adjudication of applications for U nonimmigrant status. She is being sued in her official capacity.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. The U Visa Program, INA § 101(a)(15)(U)

11. On October 28, 2000, Congress created the U Visa program. *See* Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 ("VTVPA"), Pub. L. No. 106-386, Title V, § 1513, 114 Stat. 1464, 1533 (2000).

12. Concerned that "[i]mmigrants are often targeted to be victims of crimes committed against them in the United States" and that all "who are victims of these crimes committed against them in the United States must be able to report these crimes to law enforcement and fully participate in the investigation of the crimes[.]" Congress acted to establish the U Visa program in order to

“strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, and prosecute” certain serious crimes “while offering protection to victims of such offenses in keeping with the humanitarian interests of the United States.” See VTVPA § 1513(a), 114 Stat. 1533.

13. The U Visa program creates a system for noncitizen victims of serious crimes to safely engage law enforcement and, similarly, for law enforcement to engage immigrant communities to deter, prevent, and prosecute criminal activity for the betterment of the United States and its people.

14. The U Visa was created to strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute serious crimes and trafficking in persons, while offering protections to victims of such crimes without the immediate risk of being removed from the country. By providing victims of crime with an avenue to obtain their immigrant status, the U Visa encourages victims to work and cooperate with law enforcement agencies. Congress also aimed to strengthen relations between law enforcement and immigrant communities by increasing cooperation and removing some of the fear of deportation held by many undocumented migrants. See, e.g., U and T Visa Law Enforcement Resource Guide, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (January 4, 2016) https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Uand-T-Visa-Law-Enforcement-Resource%20Guide_1.4.16.pdf.

15. A noncitizen is eligible for status under the U Visa program if (1) he suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of one of the enumerated crimes; (2) he possesses or possessed information concerning the criminal activity; (3) he has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, to a Federal, State, or local prosecutor, to a Federal or State judge, to the Service, or to other Federal, State, or local authorities investigating or prosecuting the criminal activity; and (4) the

criminal activity violated the laws of the United States or occurred in the United States (including in Indian country and military installations) or the territories and possessions of the United States. See INA § 101(a)(15)(U).

16. A derivative is eligible for status under the U Visa programs if applicant is under 21 years old and the derivative is a spouse, child, unmarried sibling under 18 at the date of filing, or a parent of such applicant; or if applicant is over 18 years old and derivative is the spouse or children of such applicant. See INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(ii).

17. A statutory cap limits the grant of U Visas to 10,000 per fiscal year. INA § 214(p)(2)(A). See INA § 214(p)(2)(A); 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(d)(1). The statutory cap only applies to principal applicants and does not apply to derivative applicants. INA § 214(p)(2)(B).

18. A waitlist was created by regulation to provide deferred action to a petitioner who is eligible whenever the statutory cap is reached within a given fiscal year. *See New Classification for Victims of Criminal Activity; Eligibility for “U” Nonimmigrant Status*, 72 Fed. Reg. 53014, 53027 (Sept. 29, 1995) (codified at 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(d)(2)). Deferred action provides several important protections to petitioners that include, among others, eligibility for work authorization. 8 CFR § 214.14(d)(2) (“USCIS, in its discretion, may authorize employment for such petitioners and qualifying family members.”).

B. The U Visa Administrative Process

19. The administrative processing to accord U nonimmigrant status to eligible petitioners is tightly prescribed and regulated.

20. First, a petitioner must obtain a certification from a Law Enforcement Agency (“LEA”) that he was the victim of a crime, the crime is a recognized crime under the U Visa program, and that he was, is or likely to be helpful in the investigation, or prosecution of the criminal activity.

The USCIS has prescribed that law enforcement officials make this certification on a particular Form, USCIS Form I-918 Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(a)(12).

21.Second, on submission, USCIS makes a completeness check to verify that all required initial evidence is present. The petition must include Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status; Form I-918, Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification; Form I-192, Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant, if there are any inadmissibility issues; a personal statement describing the criminal activity of which the applicant was a victim; and evidence to establish each eligibility requirement.

22.Third, USCIS adjudicates the petition by granting U-nonimmigrant status (if the statutory cap of 10,000 has not been reached) or, in most cases, places the petitioner on the waitlist status known as “deferred Action status” pending availability of statutory cap. *See 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(d)(2).*

23.If the statutory cap has been reached, USCIS must place the petitioner on the waiting list until an adjudication can be made. *8 C.F.R. § 214.14(d)* (“All eligible petitioners who, due solely to the cap, are not granted U-1 nonimmigrant status must be placed on a waiting list and receive written notice of such placement.”).

24.Once the individual has been granted deferred action, he or she may apply for and receive employment authorization by submitting Form I-765.

25.Once the individual has been granted U visa status, he is eligible for adjustment of status after three continuous years in said status.

C. Bona Fide Screening

26. Congress granted USCIS the authority to grant work authorization for petitioners with pending, bona fide applications. INA § 214(p)(6) (“The Secretary may grant work authorization to any alien who has a pending, bona fide application for nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U)”).

27. A bona fide application means an application where there appears to be no instance of fraud in the application and where the application is complete, properly filed, contains an LEA endorsement, includes completed fingerprint and background checks, and presents prima facie evidence to show eligibility for U nonimmigrant status. See, e.g., 8 C.F.R. § 214.11(k) (defining “bona fide” for related statutes).

IX. THE APPLICATION FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

28. Plaintiffs applied for U-1 and U-2 Nonimmigrant status on November 14, 2022. *Please see again **Exhibits A and B***. On November 14, 2022, Plaintiffs applied for Bona-fide work authorizations under USCIS latest guidance. *Please see **Exhibit C***.

29. There is no evidence of fraud in the applications and Plaintiffs have attached compelling evidence showing eligibility for U-1, and U-2 nonimmigrant status.

30. USCIS only issues Receipt Notices for petitions that are complete.

31. On December 17, 2022, Plaintiffs completed their biometrics to complete all required background checks. *Please see **Exhibit E***, Biometrics Appointment Notices.

X. AN UNREASONABLE DELAY

32. More than 6 months have elapsed since the filing of Plaintiffs complete and approvable application petitions for EAD under the current guidance.

33. Under INA § 214(p)(6), the Defendants have an obligation to issue, within a reasonable time, work authorization for individuals who have presented bona fide petitions for U nonimmigrant status.

34. The delay has harmed the Plaintiffs. They have been harmed in their ability to maintain their livelihood and obtain authorization to work in the U.S.

XI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

35. All previous paragraphs are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

36. The Mandamus Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1361, grants authority to courts to compel defendants to perform a duty owed to Plaintiffs.

37. Defendants have a regulatory, ministerial obligation to issue, within a reasonable time, work authorization for individuals who have presented bona fide petitions for U nonimmigrant status.

38. Defendants have a duty to grant Plaintiffs their work authorization.


39. Defendants' failure to perform this duty for more than one year violates the regulation.

XII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays that the Court grant the following relief:

- (1) Declare that Defendants have a duty to grant Plaintiff his Work Authorization
- (2) Compel Defendants to perform their duty to decide on Plaintiff's EAD application forthwith.
- (3) Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems proper under the circumstance; and
- (4) Award Plaintiff's attorney's fees and costs of court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2412.

Dated: June 6, 2024
Norcross, Georgia



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 6, 2024, I mailed by certified mail this Summons and Complaint for Mandamus to:

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